

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 27.

If there are any people behind the Kohala water scheme except promoters who want a license to sell, they ought to come out and let the public look at them and their credentials.

Humphreys' paper offers to put up \$100 on a wager with the Advertiser. The money might better be saved to help make up monthly deficits.

SAFEGUARDING THE PRESIDENT.

Speaking just before the death of President McKinley, the executive head of Oberlin College, Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows, voiced the following sentiments which are now common to the American people:

Thrice in my life have I heard of the assassination of an American president. I shall never forget the bells that tolled the death of Lincoln. I shall never forget the long agony with which, twenty years ago, we waited around the deathbed of Garfield. That President McKinley's fate may be an exception to that of these others, we all devoutly and earnestly pray. We are glad today that the hand which fired the dastardly shot was not the hand of an American. But I believe that America is indirectly responsible, in some measure, for what has occurred. We have furnished the world with many examples of lawlessness in all parts of the country. We have so culpably identified liberty with license, we have allowed our cities to be such safe refuges for law-breakers and anarchists and we have so foolishly permitted our presidents to expose themselves to the deadly bullets of idiots, lunatics, scoundrels and dangerous people of every sort, that there is some shame mingling with our sorrow today. Of course we know that President McKinley himself has been warned again and again by those who stood near to him, and we know how brave and trustful he has always been, laughing at danger and believing that in the midst of the American people there could be no peril to himself. But there was nothing American about the criminal anarchist who did the dastardly deed. And we have no right to expose our choicest treasures before the eyes and hands of brutal murderers. It would be foolish for the wife of an Astor or a Vanderbilt to decorate herself with all her diamonds and walk at the hour of midnight through some of the vilest streets of New York, but I believe that it is more foolish and culpable for the American people to do what no other great nation permits to be done, allow, and almost compel, the chief magistrate of the republic to appear before an unfitted crowd with no more protection than Mr. McKinley had last Friday afternoon in the Temple of Music in Buffalo. It is one thing to allow great freedom of access to our president in his own house in Washington, or in private houses throughout the country, and another to tear down all barriers, and practically to invite every anarchist and every other child of hell to come and shoot him. The president of the United States is at the head of the most important nation in the world. He has powers beyond those of any king. He represents a people destined to the primacy of the globe, a people a hundred years hence to be three hundred millions in number. The nation is to go on prospering, the office of president is to be more and more important, and the time has come for sensible and right-minded Americans to say once for all, that the person of the President of the United States is to be reasonably well protected. I regard this as the plainest and most obvious lesson of the present hour.

The time has come as Dr. Barrows has pointed out for the President to shield himself from contact with miscellaneous crowds. It is a duty that he owes not only to himself and his family, but to the American people who elect a President to carry out certain public aims. If he dies in office he is likely to defeat the objects of the people in electing him. So far as he can control the matter he owes them a full term or terms and this being true it is his obvious duty to take every precaution against assault, even to the extent of using a military escort wherever he may go.

A BADLY BUILT LINE.

Some facts are coming out about the Trans-Siberian railroad which do not point towards its success as a competitive line with the steamers or as an agency for the prompt transfer of large masses of troops. The Review of the World's Commerce just issued by the Department of State contains the following extract from a Russian paper, the Sibirskii Listok:

In the haste of construction and the anxiety to get everything done both the Siberian and the Trans-Balkal lines, a special kind of light rails, weighing 12 pounds to the foot, instead of the usual 24 pounds to the foot, was used. Wooden bridges were built wherever it was possible and crossings were made far apart. Under such conditions quick traveling on the road is almost an impossibility, and more than 20 miles an hour can not be made. Only one passenger and two freight trains a day are run. To add to the danger they have to put on the line one of the heaviest engines in existence—the compound system. The light weight of the rails, the steep inclines, and the high gradings combined make traveling risky. On steep inclines the compound runs at a rate of 50 versts (33 miles) an hour, turning the rails out, and there is no way of stopping it. At the station of Polovinsky eleven cars were thus destroyed.

In such a condition do we find the Siberian Railroad at the present time. Fast traveling is impossible, as the rails are too light, while, on the other hand, slow traveling can not be always controlled, as the heavy engines cannot be held back on the inclines. The committee of Michalovsk have come to the conclusion that everything must be reconstructed. But this will cost a great sum of money—the Trans-Balkal line alone there will have to be spent not less than 15,000,000 rubles (\$7,725,000), almost 50 per cent of the entire cost of the line; on the whole Siberian Railroad there will have to be spent not less than 50,000,000 rubles (\$25,750,000). The light-weight rails must be put aside and wooden bridges turned into firewood; everything must be rebuilt and the number of stations increased.

How light twelve pound rails are may be judged from the fact that the rails of the Rapid Transit Company of this city are a trifle more than twenty-eight pounds to the foot and that the first transcontinental rails laid in America were twenty-six pounds. Probably the Russian line will have to be rebuilt before it can hope to attain the objects sought in its construction.

BOERS WIN A
BIG VICTORYCapture a Hundred and Fifty
British at Scheepers
Nek.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, from Pretoria, dated September 18th, announces that the Boers, on September 17th, ambushed three companies of mounted infantry, with three guns, commanded by Major Gough, in the vicinity of Scheepers Nek. After severe fighting the British were overpowered and lost their guns, the sights and breech blocks of which were first destroyed. Two officers and fourteen men were killed and five officers and twenty-five men were wounded. Five officers and 150 men were made prisoners. Major Gough, who escaped during the night, reports that the Boers numbered a thousand men, and that they were commanded by General Botha.

In view of the imminent invasion of Natal by Gen. Botha a call for more men has been made there.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A cable to the Sun from Pretoria says: It is reported that Botha, the Boer commander in chief, has started his intended raid into Natal with 1500 men. He has one Creusot gun and one pom-pom.

THREE SCORE
MEN PERISHBritish Torpedo Boat Destroyer
Founders in the North
Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The torpedo-boat destroyer Cobra has foundered in the North sea as the result of an explosion. The ship was en route from the yard of her builders, the Armstrongs of Newcastle, to Portsmouth. The Cobra had sixty-nine men on board, and twelve were saved.

The Cobra was a turbine-engined vessel. She had just left the yard of her constructors and was undergoing a boiler test. The Viper, a sister ship, was recently wrecked.

CURBING ANARCHISTS.

No Licenses for Saloons That Give
Them Hospitality.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—After a minute deliberation the death of President McKinley and extending the board's sympathy to Mrs. McKinley had been recorded, President Lewis of the Excise Commissioners of Newark, N. J., offered the following anti-anarchic resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has come to the notice of the Board of Excise that certain saloonkeepers of this city have been guilty of permitting anarchists to assemble in their places of business and make speeches against the head of our nation, therefore be it

Resolved, That any saloonkeeper in this city who shall be charged by the police with harboring anarchists or permitting them to hold meetings in their places of business and make speeches against the government and the good order of the community, shall be deemed not to be the kind of persons to conduct a business of this character, and any person guilty of such an offense shall suffer the revocation of his license and be debarred from again receiving a license to do business in this city.

Three captains of the Newark police thanked the board for its action.

BISHOP WHIPPLE DIES.

Was Once Offered the Anglican
Bishopric Here.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—Bishop Henry B. Whipple died at 6 o'clock this morning at his home in Faribault, Minn. He had a severe attack of angina pectoris about a week ago, but seemed to recover after the first day's illness.

As long ago as 1871 he was offered by the Archbishop of Canterbury the bishopric of the Hawaiian Islands. This honor he declined in the interests of his diocesan schools and his Indians. At the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury he preached the opening sermon of the Lambeth conference in Lambeth Palace, London, in 1888, and in 1889 he preached the sermon at the centenary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America in New York city.

Unfavorable to Schley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—The Schley court-martial resumed its work with Rear Admiral Ramsey in place of Admiral Howison, challenged. After plans of procedure had been made Admiral F. J. Higginson was called as the first witness. He was in command of the battleship Massachusetts, during the war. He told of the trip under Schley to Cienfuegos and said that there was nothing he saw in the way of communicating with Cubans ashore. He also described the steaming to Santiago and the start for Key West, followed by a return to Santiago, saying that while it was rough it was not bad to coal. Describing the engagement with the Colon, when that ship was in the mouth of the harbor, he said Schley was aboard, and that all that was done was to fire and draw the fire of the shore batteries. He said that in his opinion the Colon could have been destroyed at anchor that day.

Roosevelt at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Presidential train arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at 9:25 a. m. President Roosevelt immediately entered a carriage and was driven to the White House. All members of the Cabinet who went to Canton returned with him. There will be a regular Cabinet meeting today.

Known in Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Captain Herbert Draper, United States Marine Corps, died of heart disease at Hongkong on the 10th instant, according to a report from Admiral Kempf to the Navy Department. Captain Draper was appointed from Kansas, and entered the Marine Corps in July, 1889.

UNVEILING
ALFRED'S STATUEA Ceremony Which Brought Out
English Sympathy for
America.

WINCHESTER, Eng., Sept. 20.—In the presence of a vast concourse of Anglo-Saxon delegates, Lord Rosebery today unveiled the great statue of King Alfred the Great. In the course of his eulogy of the Saxon king, Lord Rosebery said: "King Alfred wrought immortal work for us and for our sister nation over the sea, which, in the supreme moments of stress and sorrow, is irresistibly joined to us across the centuries and across the sea."

The City of Winchester was in holiday garb, business was stopped, and the main thoroughfares were lined with troops. A great procession, military, naval, civic, ecclesiastical and academic, preceded the unveiling of the statue. The city was lavishly decorated.

In the absence of Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador, from the luncheon at the Guildhall, Charles Francis Adams responded in behalf of the American delegates. He took occasion to mention the appreciation of the Americans for the deep, spontaneous, all pervasive, sincere sympathy manifested by Great Britain at the time of America's national bereavement.

AFTER THE TRAGEDY.

Gleanings From Many Columns of
Late News.

Adjutant General H. C. Corbin, upon arriving at Victoria and hearing of the assassination of President McKinley, broke down completely, and said the calamity was so great he could hardly realize it; that the crime was monstrous.

Agulnaldo has written to Governor Taft and General Chaffee, saying that he regrets, with the rest of the American nation, the loss suffered in the death of President McKinley.

During a panic at the east front of the capitol, nearly a hundred persons were injured by being trampled upon or crushed. None were fatally hurt.

An unattached United Brethren minister at Huntington, Ind., said that many persons had been told from pulpits about McKinley, and that he was only a political demagogue, and the next day he was taken out and tarred and feathered.

The trial of Czolgoz was to have begun in the Supreme Court at Buffalo, Monday, September 22d.

W. B. Riddley of Springfield, Ill. has been appointed Controller of the Currency by Roosevelt, in accordance with the plans of McKinley.

Schools and courts closed in Canada the day of the McKinley funeral.

All business was suspended in New York, Chicago, and other large eastern cities.

David Starr Jordan, in an address at services held in Stanford University, denounced yellow journalism.

In San Francisco, all business was suspended for the funeral. Services were held in all the churches and cathedrals, while a public meeting was held at the Pavilion, at which General James made the principal address. At Oakland, the day was observed by a monster funeral procession.

At Chicago every wheel in the city stopped turning for five minutes on the day of the funeral. There was a great meeting at the Auditorium, addressed by Rev. P. W. Gonsaulus.

McKinley memorial services were held in Rio de Janeiro, Vienna and Constantinople.

Senator Hoar, in a speech at Worcester, urged measures to safeguard our presidents.

DR. RIXEY'S PROMOTION.

Will Succeed Van Reypen as Surgeon
General of Navy.

CANTON, O., Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt has informed Mrs. McKinley through Secretary Cortelyou that in pursuance of the intention of the late President McKinley and in recognition of devoted services, as well as because of eminent fitness, Medical Inspector P. M. Rixey will be appointed surgeon general of the navy upon the expiration of the term of Surgeon General Van Reypen.

Methodist Clergy Appointments.

PACIFIC GROVE, Cal., Sept. 17.—The following ministerial appointments were made by the California annual conference: Hawaiian district, G. L. Pearson, presiding elder—Honolulu (English), G. L. Pearson; Honolulu (Japanese), C. Motokawa; Alea and Waipahu, T. Takahashi; Hana circuit to be supplied by S. Imai; Lahaina, E. Tokumasa; Kona circuit to be supplied; Kula and Kihali to be supplied; H. Kihara, left without appointment to attend school.

Great Railroad Deal.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Journal of Commerce says: It has been learned from an authoritative source that plans for the practical consolidation and direction of the entire Vanderbilt system of railroads are in course of preparation. These plans include the formation of a new parent company.

The Airship Collapses.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—M. Santos Dumont's airship, while circling about, preparatory to an ascent, struck some tree branches and instantly collapsed. The debris fell to the ground with the aeronaut, who was not hurt. He will repair the balloon, which will take several weeks.

Colombian War.

WILLEMSTADT, Island of Curacao, Sept. 18.—The Dutch cruiser Somersdyk brought news of two defeats of the Colombian insurgents by the government forces. The number of casualties is not known. All the people able to do so have left.

Steel Making Resumed.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 20.—With few exceptions, work was resumed, at least in a measure, in the combine steel mills today, and if the disgruntled tin workers can be conciliated by next Monday, all the plants will be in full operation.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3½c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3c. Refined, steady; crushed, 5.75c; powdered, 5.35c; granulated, 5.25c.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.
It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.
Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

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Home Comfort

In Elec-
tricity...



Doubtless you have longed for a lamp that did not smoke, smell and make a nuisance of itself in general.

Doubtless, too, the reason that you have not had electricity is because your house is not wired, and you supposed the expense of wiring would be too great.

We would like to talk to you about wiring your house, and give you our figures, which we are sure will surprise you.

There is no light so convenient as electricity; just press the button, that's all; no lamps to fill, no smell, no smoke, everything agreeable.

We will be glad to have you come to our office and we will explain the whole system to you; or, ring us up.

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A Large Assortment of all the Various

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Further to Hard Ex. Bark Werra and Str. Oregonian.

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In all Sizes and Grades. For Sale at Lowest Prices by

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FINE SILK AND COTTON KIMONOS

JUST RECEIVED, ALSO

Some Very Good Suspenders for 25c.

The Ladies are invited to inspect our new cloths, for making Kimonos, which we ordered direct from Japan.

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14 HOTEL STREET,
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New Store and our Goods are all New.

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By Every Steamer from the Coast that has Cold Storage.

Choice Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb

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Poultry, Salmon and Halibut.

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The Booth, Fishmarket; Telephone 379.
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